



Docket No: 03142/100G877-US2

Contrary to the Examiner's Answer, these statements do appear in the Appeal Brief. In particular, the Appeal Brief states:

Appellants' attorney is not at this time aware of any related appeals and/or interferences which will directly affect, be directly affected by, or otherwise have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(Appeal Brief, page 2), and

Claims 5, 9-14, and 16 stand or fall together.

(Appeal Brief, page 3).

### **ARGUMENT**

The presently claimed invention is a method for, *inter alia*, treating aging of skin or scalp by topically applying an effective amount of a composition consisting essentially of insulin. The Examiner contends that Hinson's method of treating skin rashes and lesions inherently discloses the presently claimed method. The Examiner "was unable to find a clear definition of 'skin' in the instant specification" but contends that the term includes skin rashes. See pages 4-5 of the Examiner's Answer.

"Claim terms are presumed to have the ordinary and customary meanings attributed to them by those of ordinary skill in the art." M.P.E.P. §2111.01(II); *Sunrace Roots Enter. Co. v. SRAM Corp.*, 336 F.3d 1298, 1302 (Fed.Cir. 2003); *Brookhill-Wilk 1, LLC v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.*, 334 F.3d 1294, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2003); *Tex. Digital Sys., Inc. v. Telegenix, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1193, 1202 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Dictionary definitions provide evidence of a claim term's ordinary meaning. M.P.E.P. §2111.01(II); *Inverness Medical v. Warner Lambert Co.*, 309 F.3d 1373, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *CCS Fitness, Inc. v. Brunswick, Corp.*, 288 F.3d 1359,

1366 (Fed. Cir. 2002). “[W]here there are several common meanings for a claim term, the patent disclosure serves to point away from the improper meanings and toward the proper meanings.” *Id.* (quoting *Renishaw PLC v. Marposs Societa’ per Azioni*, 158 F.3d 1243, 1250 (Fed. Cir. 1998)).

The term “skin” is defined in Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (1993) as “the 2-layered covering of the vertebrate body sometimes modified by the presence of bony plates ... or scales ... and consisting of an outer ectodermal epidermis that is more or less cornified and penetrated by the openings of various glands (as sweat and sebaceous glands in man) and an inner mesodermal dermis that is composed largely of connective tissue and is richly supplied with blood vessels and nerves” (Exhibit A). Clearly, this definition refers to natural, normal, and healthy skin, not skin in need of healing as in Hinson. *See* col. 2, lines 3-5, of Hinson (“In accordance with this invention it has been surprisingly found that a source of glucose and insulin, applied to a lesion, promoted *healing* of the affected surface”) (italics added).

The present specification also points to this meaning as discussed in the Appeal Brief. The specification uses the terms “skin” and “natural skin” interchangeably:

Skin desquamation is a complicated process controlled by enzymes. Hansson and Brattsand isolated respectively stratum corneum chymotryptic and tryptic enzymes (SCCE & SCTE) from stratum corneum, and demonstrated SCCE & SCTE played an important role in human epidermal desquamation process, but shedding process must be in alkaline buffer with chelating agent to catch  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ . **Natural skin** does not contain chelator. It suggests that more events participate in natural shedding process of **skin**. ...

(Specification at p. 4, lines 13-19) (emphasis added).

While the presently claimed method is directed to treating skin, Hinson discloses treating circulation induced lesions with a topical emollient comprising a source of glucose and insulin. *See* the abstract of Hinson. The term “lesion” is defined as “an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease” (Exhibit A). *See also* Principles and Practice of Dermatology (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.), Edited by W. M. Sams, Jr. and P. J. Lynch (1996), p. 23 (Exhibit B) (“A *lesion* is any single, small area of skin pathology”). Clearly, a lesion does not refer to natural skin as in the presently claimed method.

Furthermore, the term “skin rash” as used in Hinson does not refer to natural skin. First, the term “skin rash” only appears in Example 4 of Hinson. Hinson states that the examples are an “illustration” of her invention. *See* col. 2, lines 67-68, of Hinson. The invention in Hinson is a method of treating lesions. *See* the abstract of Hinson and col. 2, lines 3-5. Therefore, Hinson characterizes a skin rash as a lesion, i.e., “an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease.” Second, the term “rash” is defined as “an eruption on the body typically with little or no elevation” (Exhibit A).

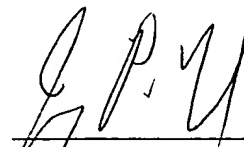
A *rash* represents the totality of multiple lesions. As such, it is essentially synonymous with the word, *eruption*. In common use, however, “rash” is usually restricted to eruptions that are very widespread, red, and only slightly elevated. This distinction is of no major consequence.

(emphasis original). Principles and Practice of Dermatology (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.), *supra* (Exhibit B). An “eruption” on the body certainly does not refer to natural skin.

Therefore, Hinson does not inherently or expressly disclose treating “skin” with an effective amount of a composition consisting essentially of insulin for treating aging of skin or scalp or any of the other indications recited in the pending claims.

For the foregoing reasons, Hinson does not anticipate the presently claimed invention and the rejection of claims 5, 9-14, and 16 should be reversed by the Board. Such a disposition is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted



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[illegible]



with undue haste or disregard for consequences; imprudently involving or incurring risk; **RASPUTIATE** (in Elizabethan drama the critic is ~ who will assert boldly that any play is by a single hand — T.S.B.) (given to ~ generalization from inadequate data — V.L.Parrington) (do something ~ that he will forever repent — George Meredith); ~ anything quickly and strongly & without effort (do this ~ with no lingering doubt — Shak.); 4 also: **RASQUINO**, **URGENT** (my matter is so ~ — Shak.) SYN see ADVENTUROUS  
rasquish /rə'skɪʃ/ **adj.** [ME (**northern dial.**) *rasche* swiftly, vigorously, fr. *rasch*, *adj.*] **archaic**: **RASHLY**  
rash /ræʃ/ **n.** 1 **[modif. of MF rasc, fr. OIt raso, fr. raso, adj., smooth, fr. L rasis, past part. of rasere, prob. alter. of rasare, to scrape]**; 2 **a** small piece of something fabric of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries made of silk or wool or silk and wool  
rash /ræʃ/ **n.** 1 **[OIt. F rache, scrifi, fr. OF rache, rache, fr. OP rachierto to scratch (attested only in the meaning "to spit"), fr. (assumed) VL rascare, fr. L rasis, past part. of rasere to scrape, shave — more at RASP] 1 a**: an eruption on the body typically with some effluvia (do this ~ EXANTHEMATOUS); 2 **a** number of instances or manifestations in the same period (the ~ of archaeological forgeries that had broken out all over town — John Kobler) (fiesta week is also a ~ of lavish parties — Ray Duncan) 3: coal so mixed with waste as to be unsalable; dirty coal  
rash /ræʃ/ **v.** **dial var. of RUSH**  
rash-e /ræʃ-ē/ **v.** [*rashen*, prob. alter. of *rasen*] + *-er* — more at RASE; 1 **a** thin slice of bacon or ham broiled or fried; also: a portion (as of bacon) consisting of several slices (eggs with ~ ~ of bacon)  
rasher /ˈræʃər/ **n.** 1 **[perh. modif. of Sp rascacho, rascacho rascado — more at RASCACIO]**; 2 **a** large brick-red or vermilion rockfish (*Sesostichus macleoti*) of the Pacific coast from Vancouver Island to southern California  
rashing /ˈræʃɪŋ/ **-abig, -ahēn** **n.** 1 **[perh. fr. B old rask brittle + -ing — more at RASH]**; 2 soft flaky rock or clay immediately beneath a coal seam that is readily mixed with the coal in mining  
rash-nad /ˈræʃ-nəd/ **n.** 1 **a** rash manner  
rash-nod /ˈræʃ-nəd/ **n.** 1 **a** the quality or state of being rash  
rasing /ˈreɪzɪŋ/ **var. part of RAZE**  
rasing /ˈreɪzɪŋ/ **n.** 1 **a** caulker's tool for cleaning out seams before recaulking — compare RAWEHOOK  
ras-kol-mik /ˈræs-kəl-mɪk/ **n.** **pl** *rasokolniks* (-iks) or *rasokol-niki* (-niks) **usu cap** [Russ *rasokol-nik*, fr. *rasokol* schism, fr. *raz-*, prefix denoting separation — fr. *raz*, OSlav *raz-* = *kol*, *raz-* = *kol*, *raz-* = *kol*, prefix denoting division] + *-nik*, *n.* suffix denoting a person engaged in or connected with something specified; akin to Lith *kalti* to beat, force — more at HALT (lame)]; 2 **a** dissenter from the Russian Orthodox Church and member of one of the several groups (as the Doukhobors, Khlysty) developing from the schism of the 17th century in excess against liturgical reforms — compare Old Believer; **Old Ritualist**  
rase /reɪs/ **v.** **var. of REASON**  
rasophone /ˈræs-fə-noʊ/ **var. of REASOPHONE**  
ra-so-ro /ˈræs-roʊ/ **n.** 1 **[raz- n pl, cap NL, fr. LL, pl. of rasor one that scrapes, fr. L rasiu (past part. of radere to scrape, shave)]** + *-or* — more at RAT]; 2 **a** former classification; 3 **a** order of birds comprising the Gallinae and the Columbae or coetaneous  
ra-so-ri-al /ˈræs-ri-əl/ **-ōr-, -ōr- adj.** [NL *Rasaes + B -al*] 1 **a** of a bird; 2 **a** habitually scratching the ground in search of food 3: of or relating to the *Rasaes*; 4 **GALLINACEOUS**  
ra-spr-it /ˈræs-prɪt/ **n.** 1 **[C. M. Rasor, 20th cent. Am. engineer + B -it]; KENNETH**  
raspy /ˈræspi/ **adj.** 1 **(assumed) MF raspier (whence rasp), of Gmc origin; akin to OHG raspian to scrape together, collect; akin to OE hrespan to tear, OFris hrespia to tear, OHG hrespan to pluck, and perh. to OE hrespan to touch — more at RASPY vi 1** 2: to rub or grate 3: to sound rough or harsh (a carapace ~ to the rock); **speak**: to abrade with (a rasp) (~ off any irregularities or sharp corners) 2: to grate harshly upon; serve as an irritant to (some sounds ~ the ear) (remarks that ~ the nerves) 3: to utter in an irritated or grating tone (~ out a denial) ~ **vi 1** 2: to grate or scrape something 2: to produce or move rapidly producing a grating sound (the chains ~ against the blackboard)  
raspy /ˈræspi/ **adj.** 1 **(MF rasp, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) raspier)** 1: a coarse file on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique strokes of a chisel 2: a saw 3: a bunch instead of lines raised by a chisel (as on the true file) — called also rasp-out file 2: a machine or contrivance used for rasping or grating 3: an act or effect of rasping; 4: a rasping sound, sensation, or effect (the ~ of a cricket); **speak**: to abrade with (a rasp) (~ off any irregularities or sharp corners) 2: to grate harshly upon; serve as an irritant to (some sounds ~ the ear) (remarks that ~ the nerves) 3: to utter in an irritated or grating tone (~ out a denial) ~ **vi 1** 2: to grate or scrape something 2: to produce or move rapidly producing a grating sound (the chains ~ against the blackboard)  
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raspy /ˈræspi/ **adj.** 1 <

mounted on ~s and moved from place to place — *Modern Industry*; *spec* 1: one of the logs forming a road *5* [skid] 1: the act of skidding or slip, *slip* *6*: a runner used as a member of the landing gear of an airplane or helicopter — see *TAIL SKID*, *WING SKID* *7* *skids* *pl*: a route to defeat, downfall, failure, destruction, or other disastrous situation (a celebrated matador who has been on the ~s for some time — *New Yorker*) (will have to put the ~s under the pressure-groups who are trying to keep up the price of whatever they have to sell — *Sydney (Australia) Bull.*) *8* *a* or *skid* platform: a low platform of wood or metal mounted on wheels, legs, runners, or combinations thereof on which material is mounted for handling and moving (as by a fork truck) *9*: a varying quantity (as no more than 3000 pounds of paper) packed on a skid

*skid* *vi* *vb* *skidded*; *skidding*; *skids* *vi* *1*: to apply a brake or skid to: slow or halt by a skid (the guard got down to ~ the wheel for the descent — *Charles Dickens*) *2* *a*: to drag (logs) from the stump to a landing, skidway, or mill; *YARD* *b*: to haul along or slide on skids (the new span will be skidded to the river by high powered winch equipment over heavily greased rails — *Windsor Star (Canada)*) *3*: to raise, hoist, or move upon skids (contents ~ should be skidded at least 4 inches above the floor level — *Nat'l Fire Codes*) *4*: to package (as paper) on a skid *5*: to reinforce or repair (a road) with logs or poles *6*: to cause to skid (*skidded* his car on an icy pavement — *F.B. Gilson*) *7* *vi* *1*: to slide without rotating (as a wheel slid from under a vehicle moving forward) *2* *a*: to fall to slip the road way; *spec* *3*: to slip sideways on the road (the truck skidded on the wet road) *4* *b* of an airplane: to slide sideways away from the center of curvature when turning — compare *slip* *5* *to*: to cross an esp. slippery surface without effort or fall or nearly fall through loss of balance; *slid*, *slp* (*skidding* clumsily across the ice — *Arthur Knight*) *6* *both* horses skidding in the mud at every step *7* *vi* *1*: to fall rapidly, steeply, or far (sales of new models have skidded 60 percent — *Newweek*)

*skid box* or *skid bin* *n*: a box mounted on skids  
*skid chain* *n*: *TRUS CHAIN*  
*skidded* *adj*: having skids or runners attached to facilitate handling (freight)

*skidder* *'skidə* *n*: *1*: one that skids or uses a skid: as *a*: a worker who skids logs *b*: an engine for hauling the cable used in skidding logs *2*: *skidder* *3*: *skidder* *4*: *skidder* *5*: *skidder* *6*: *skidder* *7*: *skidder* *8*: *skidder* *9*: *skidder* *10*: *skidder* *11*: *skidder* *12*: *skidder* *13*: *skidder* *14*: *skidder* *15*: *skidder* *16*: *skidder* *17*: *skidder* *18*: *skidder* *19*: *skidder* *20*: *skidder* *21*: *skidder* *22*: *skidder* *23*: *skidder* *24*: *skidder* *25*: *skidder* *26*: *skidder* *27*: *skidder* *28*: *skidder* *29*: *skidder* *30*: *skidder* *31*: *skidder* *32*: *skidder* *33*: *skidder* *34*: *skidder* *35*: *skidder* *36*: *skidder* *37*: *skidder* *38*: *skidder* *39*: *skidder* *40*: *skidder* *41*: *skidder* *42*: *skidder* *43*: *skidder* *44*: *skidder* *45*: *skidder* *46*: *skidder* *47*: *skidder* *48*: *skidder* *49*: *skidder* *50*: *skidder* *51*: *skidder* *52*: *skidder* *53*: *skidder* *54*: *skidder* *55*: 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from the stump to a landing, skidway, or  
haul along or slide on skids (the new span  
river by high powered winch equipment  
rails — Windsor Star (Canada) c; to  
upon skids (contents . . . should be  
iches above the floor level — Nat'l Fire  
ge (as paper) on a skid. 3: to reinforce  
with logs or poles 4: to cause to skid  
an icy pavement — F.B. Gipsen) ~ vi  
rotating (as a wheel held from turning  
onward) 2 a: to fail to grip the road-  
ways on the road (the truck skidded on  
an airplane 3: to slide sideways away from  
when turning) compare skidder  
slippery surface without effort or fall or  
loss of balance: SLIDE, SLIP (skidding  
— Arthur Knight) (both horses skidding  
step — H.L. Davis) 3: to fall rapidly,  
of new models have skidded 60 percent  
n: a box mounted on skids  
HAIN  
skids or runners attached to facilitate  
n-s: one that skids or uses a skid; as  
dis logs b: an engine for hauling the  
g logs c: BUMMER  
n-s [skid + -ing]: skids or material  
kidding tongs n pl [skidding fr. gerund  
in skidding logs; specif: a pair of books  
dding (pres. part. of skid) + -ly]: in a  
lding fr. gerund of skid]: the path of a  
n pl but sing in constr [prob. blend of  
of skittle]: a game in which sticks are  
fferent score value set up as the corners  
and called also stick bowling  
skiddu\ vi -ed/-ing-s [prob. alter. of  
way: DEPART  
adj -ER/-EST: likely to skid or cause  
trucks littering the ~ roads — Noel  
r of SKITTAGE  
DDER b 2: an engine mounted on skids  
id-act vertical surface usu. placed above  
biplane and designed to provide the  
required for lateral stability  
kidd or skids usu cap 1: a people of the  
2: a member of the Skidi people  
t: DRAC 3a(2)  
oad along which logs are dragged to a  
often over heavy logs partly sunken at  
feet — called also travois 2 a West: the  
nited by loggers b: SKID ROW  
luenced by flow of skid road]: a district  
eaneries, flophouses, and employment  
largely by migrant workers, vagrants,  
a usu. inclined platform on which logs  
or sawing 2 a road or way formed of  
objects are skidded  
sk(e)s sometimes chiefly Brit 'shē- n-s  
skiller fr. skil- (as in sking) + -er]: one  
3d sing of SKY  
d sing of SKI  
IF or OIT: MF esquif, fr. Oit schifo, of  
OHG skif — more at ship 1: a  
2: a light rowboat 3: a boat with  
sail light enough to be rowed and some-  
occupant's shifting his weight — called also  
a small fast powerboat  
-s: to navigate in a skiff  
NG-s [prob. alter. of skiff] vi, Scot  
or: to touch lightly  
having no skiff  
ig n-s [prob. alter. of scabbling, gerund  
dressing of stone by knocking off pro-  
-ING-s [ME skiften to shift, divide, fr.  
change, be of importance — more at  
r  
kif n-s dial: something that is light: as  
n or rain b: WISP  
of skiff  
sometimes esp Brit 'shē- n-s: the art  
d jumping on skis  
n, s-s or skil-ör-ling 's- (y)ar-ig,  
ff. of Norw skijöring, fr. ski + jöring  
drive; akin to ON keyra to drive and  
hurries on]: a winter sport in which a  
s drawn over snow or ice by a horse or  
eely inclined artificial course or track  
end and built at or near the top of a  
uch a skier makes a takeoff through the  
ance of a skier taking off from a ski jump  
on skis from a ski jump  
ish 's- n, pl skilfs or skilfish or  
l]: SABLEFISH  
iven conveyor for transporting skiers or  
slope or mountainside and consisting  
its suspended from a motor-driven over-  
sense 4 [ME skille, skill, fr. ON skil dis-  
knowledge; akin to OE scyllan to  
schellen to distinguish, ON skilla to  
h skilla butcher, Lith skelti to split —  
CAUSE, REASON (you have as little ~ to  
to put you to't — Shak.) 2 a (1) knowl-  
methods of accomplishing a task (~s  
fail to put them to work — T.W. Arnold)  
one's knowledge effectively and readily  
ormance: technical expertness  
ro-considerable ~ in the practice of law  
(sufficient political ~ to govern wisely  
exteriority, fluency, or coordination in the  
ysical or mental tasks (loss of motor ~  
— C.D. Martz & Frances Ekstam); specif:  
without insight or understanding or the  
oration or development (a volume of  
ne ~ in versification, but little originality

help: AVAIL 2 a obs: to have practical skill: be dexterous or  
competent b archaic: to have understanding: be knowing  
~ vi, dial Eng: UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND  
skilled 'skild adj [skil + -ed] 1: having skill: EXPERT;  
SKILLFUL (one ~ in the science of mechanics — B.N. Cardozo)  
2: of, relating to, consisting of, or requiring workers or labor  
with skill and training in a particular occupation, craft, or trade  
and full competence for a task (a craft for those who wish to  
become ~ artisans — Maurice Grancy) (a ~ electrician) (a  
far greater proportion of the population is engaged in ~ work  
in a truly mechanized society — David Goldknopf) SYN see  
PROFICIENT  
skil-let 'skilət, usu -əd/-ə v n-s [ME skelet, prob. fr. skele  
pail + -et — more at skeel] 1 a chiefly Brit: a small kettle or  
pot usu. having three or four often long feet and used for  
cooking on the hearth in front of an open fire b FRYING PAN  
2: a flat mold in which a precious metal is cast for sale as  
bullion  
skillet 'skilət n-s [origin unknown]: a thin veneer of wood used  
esp. in making matchboxes  
skill facet n [so called fr. the skill required in placing such a  
facet correctly]: one of the narrow triangular facets that  
abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant at the corners of the  
stone  
skill-ful or skill-ful 'skilful adj [ME skilful, fr. skille, skill  
skill + -ful] 1: possessed of or displaying skill: having  
knowledge, readiness, and ability: well versed (a ~ ob-  
server whose skill depended upon both native capacity and  
long practice — G.K. Chesterton) (one of the most de-  
voted and men of business in the kingdom — T.B. Macaulay)  
2: accomplished with skill (one with trained proficiency  
of precedent — G.W. Johnson) (less ~ efforts at perspective  
representation are not rare — Franz Boas) SYN see PROFICIENT  
skill-ful-ly 'skilfəl, -lī adv: in a skillful manner  
skill-ful-ness 'skilfəl-ness n-s: the quality or state of being skill-  
ful  
skill-ful-ga-lee 'skilfulgə'li n-s [origin unknown] chiefly Brit  
a thin broth or porridge usu. of oatmeal  
skill-ful-ga-lee or skill-ful-goel-le 'skilfəl- n-s [perh. alter. of  
skilfulgalee]: MARLIN  
skilling var of SKELING  
skilling 'skilɪŋ, 'shi- n-s [Sw, Norw, & Dan, fr. ON  
skilling, a gold coin — more at skilling] 1: any of various old  
Scandinavian units of value equal to some small fraction of  
the Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish riksdollar; also: any of  
the small coins representing one skilling unit  
skill-llon 'skiljən n-s [alter. of skilling Austral: LEAN-TO  
skill-less or skill-less 'skiləs adj 1 archaic: having no  
knowledge 2: having no skill — skill-less-ness n-es  
skills pl of SKILL, pres 3d sing of SKILL  
skilful 'skilfəl adj -ER/-EST [skill + -y] dial Brit: SKILLFUL,  
SKILLED (and the ~ use of words had not forsaken him  
— Maurice Walsh)  
skilful 'skilfəl, -lī n-es [by shortening & alter.]: SKILL-  
FULNESS  
skillo or skil-lo 'skilə'lo n-s [skillo alter. of skillo, fr. 'skill +  
-o]: a game of rolling balls into depressions in a grid based on  
the cards used at bingo with the object of getting five balls in a  
row  
skills pl of SKILL  
skim 'skim v b skimmed; skimming; skims  
[ME skimen, prob. alter. of skumen — more at scum] vi  
1 a (1) to clear (a liquid) of scum or floating substance (~  
boiling syrup) (2) to remove scum or floating matter from  
the contents of (a liquid) (3) to remove (as film or scum) from the  
surface of a liquid (4) to skim (the liquid) (5) to skim (the  
cream) off — Amer. Guide Series: Tenn. c (1) to remove  
cream from (milk) by skimming (2) to remove (cream) from  
milk by skimming d: to remove foreign particles from the  
surface of molten glass (in a pot or tank) (skimming a glass  
pot before pouring — C.J. Phillips) e: to remove (a substance  
from the surface of a solid (the dust could be skimmed from  
the cooking food — Russell Lord) (2) to remove a substance  
from the surface of (a solid body) (then came a wind, skimming  
straw from the stacks — Adrian Bell); specif: to remove rough-  
nesses or irregularities from the surface of (a solid body)  
habit of skimming volumes in bookshops — Time Lit. Supp.  
3: to throw in a gliding path (~ a hat across the room)  
specif: to throw so as to ricochet along the surface of water  
(taking a slate from the low wall and skimming it across the  
pond — Robert Graves) 4 a: to cover with or as if with a  
film or scum (the standing water . . . was skimmed with ice —  
William Faulkner) b: to put a finishing coat of plaster on  
5: to pass swiftly or lightly over: touch lightly, barely miss, or  
glide along in passing (kingfishers . . . darted across the water,  
their wings just skimming the surface — David Walden) (~ the  
shores — Claudia Cassidy) ~ vi 1 a: to pass lightly or hastily  
glide or skip along, above, or near a surface (the plane ~s  
200 feet above ground — A.C. Fisher) (skimming along the  
high road — D.S. Boyer) b: to give a cursory glance or con-  
sideration (skimming through the overseer's report book —  
Eve Langley) (a flow of racy comment, skimming from one  
topic to another — Rose Macaulay) — distinguished from dip  
2: to become coated with a thin layer of film or scum (during  
the cold night the puddles skimmed over) 3: to put on a  
finishing coat of plaster  
2skim 'skim n-s 1: a thin layer, coating, or film (bread with a  
~ of jam on it — Anthony West) (a little ~ of ice in the ruts —  
William Faulkner) 2: the act of skimming (the ~ of the  
swallow over the grass — Virginia Woolf) 3: something  
skimmed; specif: SKIM MILK 4: a streak of dense seeds in  
glass  
skim 'skim adj 1: that skims or is used for skimming (~ ne)  
2 a: SKIMMED b: made of skim milk (~ cheese)  
skimback 'skimbæk n (so called fr. its habit of skimming the  
water as it swims): QUILLBACK 1  
skim-ble-skam-ble 'skimbəlskəmbəls adj [redupl. of  
'scamble]: RAMBLING, UNCONNECTED, SENSELESS (such a deal  
of skimbale-skamble stuff as puts me from my faith — Shak.)  
skimbale-skamble 'skimbəlskəmbəls n-s: meaningless discourse; NON-  
SENSE  
skim coat n: FINISHING COAT 1  
skim colter n: JOINTER  
skimelester 'skimelestə n-s [part trans. of G skimelester, fr. ski +  
meister master, fr. OHG meistar, fr. L magister — more at  
MASTER] 1: a skier with the best all-around performance in  
downhill, slalom, cross-country, and jumping competition  
2: a professional skier or skiing instructor  
skim gate or skimming gate n: a gate or runner having a  
bridge to arrest the flow of slag  
skimmed-milk white 'skiməd- n: a light bluish gray to light

modern news story is suited to the ~ — F.L. Mott) b: one  
whose work is skimming (as dirt from the surface of a vat of  
oysters or slag from molten metal) c: a worker who sprinkles  
flux on molten magnesium to keep it from igniting when it is  
poured into molds 3: any of several long-winged littoral  
marine birds of the genus Rynchops that are related to the  
terns, have the lower mandible compressed like a knife blade  
and much longer than the upper, fly rapidly along the surface  
of the water with the lower mandible immersed to skim out  
small marine animals 4 a: WATER STRIDER b: a dragonfly of  
the genus Libellula 5: a usu. straw flat-crowned hat with a  
wide straight brim  
2skimmer 'skimər, -mər dial Brit var of SHIMMER  
skim-mia 'skimē' n, cap [NL]: a small genus of evergreen  
shrubs (family Rutaceae) of eastern Asia having small  
tetramerous flowers with a 2-celled to 5-celled ovary and red  
drupes  
skim milk also skimmed milk n: milk from which the cream  
has been taken  
skim-ming 'skimɪŋ, -mɪŋ n-s [ME skemmyng, fr. gerund of  
skemmen, skimmen to skim] 1: that which is skimmed from a  
liquid (do not add drosses, sweepings, or ~s — Lubrication  
Engineering) 2: the act or process of one that skims  
skimming back n: a vat in which surplus yeast is skimmed  
from beer after the first fermentation  
skimming dish n: a utensil for skimming: SKIMMER 1  
skim-ming-ly adv [skimming (pres. part. of 'skim) + -ly]: in a  
skimming manner  
skim-ming-ton 'skimɪŋtən n-s [skimming (fr. gerund of  
skim) + -ton (as in surnames such as Washington)]; fr. the  
practice of representing the woman as beating her husband  
with a skimming ladle 1: one publicly impugning and  
ridiculing a henpecked or cuckolded husband or his shrewish  
or unfaithful wife 2 dial Eng: a boisterous procession in-  
tended to ridicule an unfaithful spouse or a shrewish wife  
often with effigies and a mock serenade  
skim-mi-ty 'skiməd-ē, -mē, -i or skimmity ride n-es  
[skimmity alter. of skimmington]: SKIMMINGTON 2  
1skimp 'skimp adj [perh. alter. of 'scrimp]: barely sufficient  
SCANTY, MEAGER (a thin woman whose ~ dress hung flat —  
Elizabeth M. Roberts)  
2skimp 'skimp v -ED/-ING-s vt: to give insufficient or barely  
sufficient attention or effort to or funds for: SCAMP (their  
homes are all facade ~ed under the superficial show — F.A.  
Swinerton) ~ vi: to save by or as if by skimming: SCAMP  
(we build schools without libraries, ~ on new-book budgets —  
Bice Clemow) (the two-dollar entry fee must have required a  
little ~ing — Dixon Wecter)  
skimp-i-ly 'skimp-ē, -lī adv: in a skimpy manner  
skimp-i-ness 'skimp-ē, -nəs, -pən- n-es: the quality or state of  
being skimpy  
skimp-ing-ly adv: in a skimming manner  
skimpy 'skimpē, -pī adj -ER/-EST: deficient in supply or  
execution esp. through skimping (a ~ and inadequate train-  
ing — Elsie Mossrop) SYN see MEAGER  
skins pres 3d sing of SKIN, pl of SKIN  
1skin 'skɪn n-s often attrib [ME: fr. ON skinn: akin to OE  
scinn skin, MHG schint peel of a fruit, ON skān crust, Węsythru  
to cut, scratch, and prob. to L secare to cut — more at saw] 1 a:  
the integument of an animal separated from the body  
with or without hair whether green, dry, tanned, or dressed;  
specif: that of a small animal (as a calf, sheep, or goat) as  
distinguished from the hide of a large animal b: the hide or  
pelt of a game animal and esp. of one to be hunted c (1) the  
pelt of an animal prepared for use as a trimming or in a gar-  
ment (her neckpiece of fur ~s) (it takes forty ~s to make a  
coat) (2) a sheet of parchment or vellum made from the  
whole or part of a hide (3) BOTTLE 1b (4) a SKIN 3:  
also: a plush covering for a ski used like a sealskin usu.  
used in pl. 2 a: the external limiting layer of an animal body  
esp. when forming a tough but flexible cover relatively im-  
permeable from without while intact: as (1) the 2-layered  
covering of the vertebrate body sometimes modified by the  
presence of bony plates (as in an armadillo) or scales (as in  
most fishes and reptiles) and consisting of an outer ectodermal  
epidermis that is more or less cornified and penetrated by the  
openings of various glands (as sweat and sebaceous glands in  
mammals) and an inner mesodermal dermis that is composed largely  
of connective tissue and is richly supplied with blood vessels  
and nerves (2) the hypodermis and the overlying cuticle that  
it secretes in many invertebrates — compare EXOSKELETON,  
MUCOUS MEMBRANE b: an outer covering of a fruit or seed (as  
a rind, husk, or peel) (a black eye caused by a swiftly hurled  
orange — Amer. Guide Series: N.C.) c: the epidermis of a  
plant d (1) a membranous film or scum (as on boiling milk  
or on the surface of paints or varnishes): PELLICLE (how cold  
the gravy was getting — a ~ was forming on it — Agatha Chris-  
tie) (2) a thin frozen coating (a ~ of ice) e (1) an outer-  
most layer or surface of an object (the ~ of a casting) (the  
~ of a diamond) (the ~ of an electric conductor) (2) a  
layer and esp. the outermost layer of nucleare matter compos-  
ing a pearl (3) the surface of a bituminous pavement  
f: the part of a furred sail that is on the outside and covers the  
whole g: a casing for sausage h: the rind of ham or bacon  
3: the life or physical well-being of a person (when the  
troopship went down he took care that if anybody's ~ was  
saved it should be his — Peter Forster) 4: a sheathing or  
casing forming the outside surface of a structure (steel for auto  
~s — A.G. Tombs); as a: a covering of planking or metal  
plates outside the framing that forms the sides and bottom of a  
ship: SHELL b: an exterior wall of a building: (1) either of  
two panels that enclose a hollow space containing the frame-  
work (external walls are of 11-inch cavity brickwork, with  
inner ~s of cellular flettons — Architectural Rev.) (2) thin  
weather-resistant stainless steel, aluminum, or other metal  
used alone or in combination with glass and other material to  
form a curtain wall c: an outer sheet covering of an airplane,  
missile, or satellite that is in an airplane usu. made of metal and  
designed to carry a portion of the stress 5: PURSE, POCKET-  
BOOK 6: a contemptible person: as a: MISER, SKIMPY  
b: one given to cheating: SWINDLER, SHARPER 7: MADE-  
BEAVER 8: slang: DRUM 9: SKINBALL 10 [short for frog-  
skin] slang: DOG 11 slang: HORSE 12 [skin] slang: an  
unfavorable report or a reprimand — in a whole skin  
or with a whole skin: without bodily harm: safe and sound  
— in one's skin: wearing no clothes: NAKED (in every sen-  
sation a man stood in his skin while a doctor examined his teeth  
or palpated his chest — Robert Lynd) — out of one's skin: in  
or into unrestrained expression of joy, enthusiasm, vigor,  
surprise, or other emotion: EXCITEDLY (people . . . always  
jump out of their skins when they hear our own artillery —  
R.M. Ingersoll) — the skin of one's teeth: a very narrow  
margin (escaped by the skin of my teeth — Job 19:20 (RSV))  
— under one's skin: beneath one's surface powers of re-  
sistance to emotional or intellectual excitation: so deeply  
penetrative as to irritate, stimulate, provoke thought, or  
otherwise excite (that last had got under his skin a little . . . he  
lost his good humor — Mary Deasy) — under the skin  
— beneath apparent or surface differences: at heart (de-  
termined to confirm that women are all sisters under the skin —  
Elizabeth Taylor)  
2skin 'skɪn v b skinned or dial skun 'skən skinned or dial



skipping manner  
skipping rope or skip rope  
JUMP ROPE

# PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF DERMATOLOGY

SECOND EDITION

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# 2 Principles of Diagnosis

PETER J. LYNCH

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## Terminology

- General Terms
- Types of Lesions
- Modification of Lesions
- Physical Examination
- Distribution of Lesions
- Arrangement of Lesions
- Morphology of Lesions
- History
- Chronology

## Evolution of the Lesion or Eruption

- Previous Therapy
- Unrelated Medications
- Current and Past Illnesses
- Family History
- Occupational History
- Travel History
- Socioeconomic Information
- Psychological Factors
- Laboratory Tests

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Although there are expected similarities between the diagnostic principles used in dermatology and those used in general medicine, there are also some differences. These differences revolve around the problem of correctly identifying extremely large numbers of similarly appearing, troublesomely named diseases.

Occurring in the most accessible organ for examination, abnormalities of the skin, both trivial and profound, have been easy to recognize since earliest times. This led to the description and identification of several thousand diseases utilizing a nomenclature that is both picturesque and arcane. As a result, a huge volume of diseases with unfamiliar names has been causing headaches for students of medicine ever since. In particular, the subtlety of detail, which separates and characterizes each of these multitudinous conditions, requires special skills in physical examination and a prodigious memory for names. In this chapter and the next, I will attempt to simplify the process of dermatologic diagnosis to the point wherein, with a little practice, one can approach the recognition of skin diseases with confidence and accuracy.

## TERMINOLOGY

When you are in a foreign country, you cannot talk to the natives unless you know the language but, on the other hand, it is amazing how well you can do with a vocabulary of under fifty words. Here are those basic

words for dermatology, and for this language you do not even have to learn any verbs!

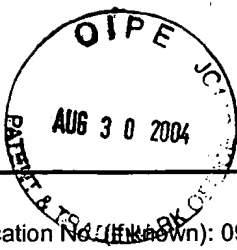
### General Terms

A lesion is any single, small area of skin pathology. Lesions may be solitary or multiple. When closely set lesions enlarge centrifugally they may merge to form a single, larger lesion.

A rash represents the totality of multiple lesions. As such, it is essentially synonymous with the word, *eruption*. In common use, however, "rash" is usually restricted to eruptions that are very widespread, red, and only slightly elevated. This distinction is of no major importance.

*Configuration* represents the shape of the lesion as it is seen from above. Common types of configurations include nummular (coin-sized and -shaped), gyrate, annular, and linear lesions. Configuration is discussed in greater detail in the section on physical examination.

*Margination* represents the shape, or cross section, of the lesion as seen from the side. In other words, it describes the nature of the transition between lesional and normal skin. It, too, is discussed further in the section on physical examination.



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